UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/406,803	09/28/1999	TSUGIO OKAMOTO	Q056006	1953

7590   12/29/2004

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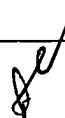WASHINGTON, DC 200373213

EXAMINER
MEHRA, INDER P

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2666	

DATE MAILED: 12/29/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/406,803	OKAMOTO, TSUGIO
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Inder P Mehra	2666

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>7/15/04</u> .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-10, 17-20</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-10, 17-20</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>17 January 2003</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: .

Response to Amendment

1.   This is in response to amendment C dated 7/15/04 which has been fully considered and

made of record. Based on this amendment, claims 1, 6, 18 and 20 are amended; claims 11-16,

which were added in amendment A, have been withdrawn in amendment B dated 3/10/04, refer

to paragraph II at page 7 of amendment B; and claims 17-20 were added in place of claims 13-16

respectively. Claims 1-10, 17-20 are now pending. In view of the following new ground of

rejection, this office action is Non-Final.

Claim Objections

2.   Claim 8 is objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 8 is indicated as amended. Actually, there is no amendment shown in the claim.

Appropriate clarification/correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in
> section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are
> such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person
> having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the
> manner in which the invention was made.

4.   Claims 1-2, 4, 6-7, 9 and 17-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over **Lindquist** (US Patent No. 5,852,660), in view of Scoggins (US Patent No.

6,373,847), hereinafter, Scoggins and further in view of **Farris et al** (US Patent No.6,721,306),

hereinafter, Ferris.

For claims 1-2, 4, 6-7 and 9, Lindquist discloses, in reference to figs. 4-6, a method of

transmitting packets between first and second networks of different address formats, figs. 6, refer

to col. 2 lines 50-56 and col. 6 lines 45-47; comprising the steps of:

- receiving from a first network (345A and 380 in fig. 6), a packet containing first

  address data conforming to the first network (cgpa or SPC 8-9-1 in fig. 6, refer

  to col. 7 lines 35-40, and second address data conforming to a second network

  (cdpa or TT-3 or GTS=0551, refer to col. 7 lines 40-45, or address info445 in

  fig. 4), the first address data being contained in a packet header of the packet

  and the second address data contained in auxiliary (encapsulated, refer to col. 6

  lines 52-55, user inputted address, refer to col. 7 line 40) header of the packet,

  refer to figs. 4-6 and refer to col. 5 lines 16-65, col. 7 lines 35-45.;

- rewriting the first address data with the second address data (SCCP parameters

  received from one network standard are reformatted and converted to be

  compatible with other network standard), refer to col. 4 lines 1-6, col. 5 line 65-

  col. 6 line 4 and also refer to fig. 5, col. 6 lines 23-35 and col. 7 lines, col. 7

  lines 40-45;

- transmitting the packet to the second network, refer to , "application layer data

  to be transported across two different SS7 telecommunications networks that are

  otherwise incompatible", in abstract and col. 2 lines 50-56,refer to col. 3 lines

  53-55, col. 4 lines 1-6, (transportation , col. 4 lines 19-21) and col. 5 lines 5-10 .

Scoggins discloses explicitly, with reference to figs. 6 and 7, "The transport and IP layers

will establish a multi-link PPP connection with the remote service provider. The PPP frame is

encapsulated in the L2TP (layer 2 tunnel protocol) frame. The layer 3 IP converts the L2TP

frames to frame relay or ATM cells based on RFC1490 protocol, which is well-known in the

art. The frame relay or ATM cells are then sent through the DS1, DS3, or OC1 channels to the

PSTN, and then to the service provider", refer to col. 7 lines 55-65.

Ferris discloses "receiving, from a first network, a packet containing first address data

conforming to said first network format and second address data conforming to said second

network format, said first address data being contained in a packet header of the packet and said

second address data being contained in an auxiliary header of the packet", refer to col. 20 lines

23-60.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ Scoggins's

and Ferris's systems into Lindquist's in order to add the capability of replacing with second

address field. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to remove some fields and

add others. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to remove the

second address field and substitute with others to place the message on the network.

For claims 17-20, Lindquist. Discloses, "wherein both said first address data and said

second address data are used for routing purposes by said first network and said second network

respectively", as recited by claims 17 and 19; "address data are used for routing the packet to a

gateway", as recited by claims 18 and 20;, refer to col. 5 lines 17-20, figs 4-6.

5.   Claims 3, 5, 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Lindquist, Scoggins and Ferris, as in claims 1 and 6 above, and further in view of **Gang**

Jr.(US Patent No. 4,897,841).

For claims 3 and 8, Lindquist and Scoggins discloses all the subject matter of the claimed

invention, refer to paragraph 4 above, with the exception of the limitation: "eliminating from the

packet a field in which the second address data is contained";

Gang Jr. discloses eliminating from the packet a field in which the second address data is

contained (some fields eliminated, refer to col. 3 lines 14-16 and removing the field 160, refer to

col. 4 lines 8-10";

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ Gang Jr.'s

system for bridging LANs into Lindquist's and Scoggins system in order to add the capability of

eliminating second address field. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been to remove

some fields and add others. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to

remove the second address field and substitute with others to place the message on the network.

For claims 5 and 10, Lindquist discloses all the subject matter of the claimed invention,

refer to paragraph 4 above, with the exception of the following limitations:

- making a search through a received packet;

- examining a database if the auxiliary header is not contained in the received

 packet and detecting address data mapped to the first address data; and

- converting the first address data with the detected address data.

Gang Jr. discloses the following limitations, refer to col. 6 line55 through col. 7 line 3 :

-       making a search through a received packet;

-       examining a database if the auxiliary header is not contained in the received

        packet and detecting address data mapped to the first address data; and

-       converting the first address data with the detected address data.

A person of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to employ Gang Jr.'s

system for bridging LANs into Lindquist.'s system in order to add the capability of examining a

database and detecting address data mapped to the first address data; and converting the first

address data with the detected address data. The suggestion/motivation to do so would have been

to convert the first address data with the detected address data. It would have been obvious to a

person of ordinary skill in the art to examining a database if the auxiliary header is not contained

in the received packet and detecting address data mapped to the first address data; and

converting the first address data with the detected address data.

Response to Arguments

6.   Applicant's arguments filed 1-10 and 17-20 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

Applicant argues that independent claim 1 is not anticipated by (i.e. is not readable on)

Lindquist for at least these reasons. Applicant, further, argues, "in contrast to the recitations of

claim 1, Lindquist does not disclose or suggest receiving, from a first network, a packet

containing first address data conforming to said first network format and second address data

conforming to said second network format. In fact, Lindquist discloses quite the opposite-that the

International STP Gateway 385 receives a signal from ANSl2 5573 network 380 containing data

(including a calling party address and a called party address), wherein such data conforms to the ANSI SS7 format alone".

In response, it is stated that Lindquist discloses, "within the addressing information required by SCCP 310, there are basically two types of addresses: called party address and calling party address. *Usually called/calling party addresses are digits dialed by the user*", refer to col. 4 lines 52-56.

Lindquist maintains, "One of the differences that exists between the ANSI SS7 standard and the CCITT SS7 standard is the different addressing format and mechanism being utilized by the aforementioned SCCP parameters, refer to col. 4 lines 15-21.

Further, Lindquist discloses, "The ANSI SCCP parameter data structure 460 *illustrates the format and the types of data that are required for the Called Party Address and Calling Party Address to properly route and return signals within an ANSI SS7 telecommunications Network*", refer to col. 5 lines 19-23.

Applicant argues, "Lindquist does not disclose or suggest receiving, from a first network, a packet containing first address data conforming to said first network format and second address data conforming to said second network format, as recited in claim 1.

In response, it is stated that Lindquist discloses *"once the signal containing the above Cgpa (calling party address) and Cdpa (called party address) SCCP parameters are received by the gateway STP 385*, the converter 370 converts the above received Cdpa and Cgpa to the appropriate CCITT formatted values, refer to col. 7 lines 40-45.

Further, Scoggins discloses explicitly, with reference to figs. 6 and 7, "The transport and

IP layers will establish a multi-link PPP connection with the remote service provider. The PPP

frame is encapsulated in the L2TP (layer 2 tunnel protocol) frame. The layer 3 IP converts the

L2TP frames to frame relay or ATM cells based on RFC1490 protocol, which is well-known in

the art. The frame relay or ATM cells are then sent through the DS1, DS3, or OC1 channels to

the PSTN, and then to the service provider", refer to col. 7 lines 55-65.

In light of above explanations, arguments by applicants are nor persuasive.

Conclusion

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Inder P Mehra whose telephone number is 571-272-3170. The

examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8AM to 5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Seema Rao can be reached on 571-272-3174. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR

system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR

system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Inder P Mehra
Examiner
Art Unit 2666